

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important national and international news occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information as will benefit the trade union movement.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1925.

WHOLE NO. 746.

MACHINISTS AND GARMENT WORKERS WAR ON PUSSY-FOOT COMMUNISTS

Washington, July 25.—The executive council of the International Association of Machinists has not only decided that they must take sides between their union and communistic organizations.

The council has declared that the Workers' (communist) party, the Trade Union Educational League and the Young People's League are dual to the International Association of Machinists "and antagonistic and detrimental to the entire labor movement."

All union machinists holding membership in any of these communist organizations are given 30 days to sever their connections with same, or stand suspended from the I. A. of M.

New York, July 25.—Half a hundred officers and executive board members of three locals affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union have been found guilty of conduct unbecoming trade unionists because of their association with communists and a May demonstration held under the auspices of the "left wing."

The accused have been declared ineligible to hold office within the union for three years.

In its findings the trial committee pointed out that the union has never attempted, and does not now attempt, to control the political views of members, but a definite line of demarcation must be drawn between political activities and activities which have for their object to commit the union to an outside organization to the extent of taking orders from such organization and thereby dividing the union along lines entirely foreign to its aims, objects and structure.

"A movement of the latter kind has developed within the last few years under the auspices of the Communist party, the Workers' party, the Trade Union Educational League and the Young People's League," the trial committee said. "The important feature which distinguishes these organizations from all other radical political organizations which we knew in the past, is that their definite and announced purpose is to dictate policy to our union, to capture its officers and locals, to discredit the administration of our union under all circumstances and to bring dissension and discord within our ranks. That this is the purpose of the organizations mentioned is clearly shown by their own publications and their official programs."

NEW TRIAL FAVORED FOR SACCO-VANZETTI

Boston, July 25.—In a letter to the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the committee, President Green of the A. F. of L., reaffirms opposition to a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

The two men are charged with murdering a Massachusetts paymaster. Only one person other than the two men was present at the scene of the crime and only four persons "identified" the two men as having been the faces of one or more of the participants in the crime. The committee said that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti were the men they say.

Nine persons testified on behalf of Sacco that he was in Boston, July 25, 1921, at the scene of the crime, and of these three based their testimony on documentary evidence. The committee said that the testimony of these three persons testified on behalf of Vanzetti that he was in Boston, July 25, 1921, at the scene of the crime. No effort has been made to impeach the testimony of these three persons.

At the Cincinnati and El Paso conventions of the A. F. of L., resolutions in favor of a new trial were unanimously adopted.

The El Paso convention declared that "no one, regardless of his station in life, should be found guilty of a criminal offense unless guilt should have been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt."

In his letter to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, President Green said: "Whatever the officers of the A. F. of L. may believe, it is further in this matter you can rest assured will be done. We will stand by our own way and through the avenues which appeal to us as being the most effective to secure the result desired."

STRIKERS EXCITED

Willimantic, Conn., July 25.—Strikers who are living in houses owned by the American Textile mill are being evicted.

These workers are resisting a 10 per cent wage reduction. Although the company reported a surplus last year of more than \$1,000,000, the strikers are housed in tenements built by the United Textile mills are involved.

USE DEPUTY SHERIFFS

Duluth, Minn., July 25.—Sheriff Maltby of this county is using deputy sheriffs to enforce traffic laws on the highways within his jurisdiction. The use of this movement has disconcerted those who insist on the right of free movement of interstate commerce.

Operators Reject Every Proposal By Miners In Wage Conference

Atlantic City, July 25.—Resist every point made by coal miners seems to be the policy of the operators at the joint wage conference in this city. The anthracite agreement expires August 31.

The miners, as instructed by the recent tri-union convention at Scranton, are asking that the new agreement include a 20 per cent increase for contract miners and \$1 a day for day workers.

The miners insist that there is too wide a "spread" between the wages of the contract miners and the day workers. The cost of about \$8 a ton at the mines and \$15 to the consumer.

The miners also claim that freight rates are too high, but the operators deny that rates are being investigated.

The miners ask that the operators pay the cost of the investigation. The interstate commerce commission investigation is being paid by the government.

The operators refuse to accept the miners' figures on fatalities and ac-

Workers Will Enter Life Insurance Field; A. F. of L. Unions To Organize Company

Washington, July 25.—A life insurance company controlled by organized labor is the objective of a conference of trade union representatives at A. F. of L. building in this city.

The conference was called by President Green, who presided, to hear the report of a special committee consisting of Matthew Woll, president of the Photographers' International union, and George Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' International union.

The committee was appointed by President Gompers at the Portland convention of the A. F. of L.

At the El Paso convention last year, the president was instructed to call a conference of national and international representatives when the committee was prepared to make its report.

During the two years the committee has assembled a large amount of data to sustain their belief that life insurance as now conducted is extravagant in expenditure, that a safe business venture, that it is the most profitable business known, that it is a simple business, that it is an exact science and that it is controlled by a few.

Messrs. Woll and Perkins were empowered to enlarge their committee into what will be known as an organization committee. The various national and international unions will appoint representatives on this committee that will receive subscriptions for \$500,000.

When the purchase of \$500,000 is assured, the organization committee will then organize the Union Labor Life Insurance company. The majority of the directors or trustees of the company must be trade unionists.

"PROMISED PENSIONS ARE DEFERRED PAY"

Chicago, July 25.—"Promised pensions to employees are deferred pay, and even then the workers will not receive the pensions," said George C. Sikes, secretary of the Chicago police union.

Mr. Sikes said that the recent collapse of the pension plan of Morris & Co. meat packers, through the absorption of that concern by the Armour company, was a case in point.

"Had Morris & Co. remained in business, the evil day with respect to pensions merely would have been postponed," said Mr. Sikes. "The time would come when the revenues would be insufficient to meet payments. The company might make contributions to the fund for a while in addition to what it promised."

In practically every case the company establishing a pension system protects itself by stipulating that the company is not liable in excess of certain limited promises, and usually these promises are subject to modification or abandonment.

What happens then is that persons who have saved for years are liable to disappointment in their old age. Pension payments will be lower than anticipated, or may not be forthcoming at all.

"No one knows what the real liabilities of the pension system are. No actuary has ever been called in to calculate the liabilities. The amount necessary to continue payments for life to the 600 pensioners of Morris & Co. may vary from \$200,000 to \$7,000,000."

"The pension system in this country is comparatively young. They are destined to reap the fruits of the pension system from the work of the pension system."

"It is a mistake to assume that a pension system is a simple thing. It is a complex thing. It is a system of deferred pay. It is a system of deferred pay. It is a system of deferred pay."

"It is simply amazing that heads of great business organizations, who are so wise in other respects, should be so stupid in this respect. They should know that a pension system is a system of deferred pay. It is a system of deferred pay. It is a system of deferred pay."

"The fact is, however, that nearly all the pension systems are unworkable, and most of them are going to give rise to pathetic de-

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY DID NOT INCREASE

Washington, July 25.—In a pamphlet entitled "Facts About Working Women," issued by the United States women's bureau, it is shown that during the period 1910-1920 there was not a single increase in the number of women employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries.

The figures are taken from the United States census. In 1910 the number was 593,224, or 7.3 per cent of the total population.

In 1920 the number was 600,000, or 7.3 per cent of the total population. The number of women employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries was 1,930,000, or 25.6 per cent of the total population.

The largest gain in the 10-year period was in domestic occupations. In 1910 the number was 593,224, or 7.3 per cent of the total population.

In 1920 the number was 600,000, or 7.3 per cent of the total population. The number of women employed in domestic occupations was 1,930,000, or 25.6 per cent of the total population.

The number engaged in domestic occupations was 1,930,000, or 25.6 per cent of the total population. In 1910, it was 1,930,000, or 25.6 per cent of the total population.

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STRIKE PROFITABLE TO MINE OPERATORS

Atlantic City, N. J., July 25.—A strike in the anthracite fields would prove profitable to the operators.

"The operators have everything to gain by a suspension," said a representative of the operators. "They have the mines. They have the mines. They have the mines."

"We want no suspension because we want to keep our members working. We want no suspension because we want to keep our members working. We want no suspension because we want to keep our members working."

"The operators have everything to gain by a suspension," said a representative of the operators. "They have the mines. They have the mines. They have the mines."

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WOOLEN TRUST FOOLS PUBLIC TO JUSTIFY WAGE REDUCTION

New York, July 25.—"The American woolen company is developing a sense of humor when it announces its public cost wages because the public demands cheaper clothes," said Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, in commenting on the woolen trust's 10 per cent wage reduction.

"Every manufacturer who maintains a cost system," said McMahon, "knows that the cost of making the cloth that goes into a \$45 suit of clothes is \$15.50. This does not include the raw material or overhead. For a \$60 or \$70 suit of clothes the labor cost is \$20."

"The trust's latest wage reduction means that the cost of textile labor will be cut 15 cents for the \$45 suit and 20 cents for the \$60 or \$70 suit."

"These are the promises of 'cheaper clothes' that the woolen trust is making to the American people to justify the wage reduction. It is a lie. It is a lie. It is a lie."

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Proverbs.

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